Through him earth's distant corners Together shall be brought; And middels and shaners This lesson shall be taught, That men of every clime and creed Shall brothers be, in word and deed

Oh, man's great civilizer.

Bestowed by Heaven on earth.

Through thee our race, grown wiser,
Shail hail that second birth.

Whereby Heaven here shall be begun,
War banished; peace eternal won.

CHICAGO, June 29th, 1868. Selected Miscellany.

MATRIMONY BY STRATAGEM.

The Omaha correspondent of the Chi-cago Republican, under date of June 26, gives the following account of a late ro-

Apropos of just nothing at all, I have a ch incident to relate, which lately tran-

spired in an Eastern city, though some of the parties are now here. Mr. McL—, resident in D—, was a stockbroker of only moderate means. His family consisted of himself and his daughter, a young lady of eighteen summers. Hachel was beautiful and accomplished, was gentle in her manners, com-panionable always and unto all, and hence, had troops of friends. Every acquaintance was a friend. But there was one who was more than a friend to her-friend, lover, brother, and all that one may be to another brother, and all that one may be to another—Robert L——, an accountant in a shipping-house, and a very estimable young man, though not in accumulated dollars and cents. Having been frequently thrown into Rachel's society, he learned her true worth, and had in time come to appreciate her accordingly, which means to love and respect her with his whole heart. And Robert's devotion was repaid by a full and free bestowal of the young lair's ardent free bestowal of the young lady's ardent affections. And their troth was plighted

in the midst of surroundings which prog-nosticated a prosperous and happy future Yet among their first experiences an unexpected obstruction was encountered, which disturbed the hitherto smooth flow which disturbed the interest of smooth how of the course of true love. This obstacle was of no lesser magnitude than a father's stern disapprobation. Robert had approached Mr. McL in a manly way, and

"I love your daughter, sir, and I be lieve she reciprocates my affection. And I have obtained permission to respectfully sue for your favor and benediction on our

"And so you have her decision in your favor? And I know nothing of it! You are a dishonest, plotting scamp, young man! You insult me by this shallow pre-tense of consulting my wishes," replied the old gentleman, with great warmth. "I beg your pardon, sir, for surely I meant no disrespect toward you. But I I could not approach you on the subject until I had discovered the state of the

young lady's mind-" "Gammon! She does not know what her mind is. She has no mind. But enough of this. The future of my daugh-ter is properly provided for. And I warn you, that all you have to do is to go back to your desk, and come here no more until you are well rid of that folly. My daughter shall never marry a tramping actor.

And thus Robert was dismissed. Had he presented himself there with the for-tune equal to that of Howell G-, the

Robert was not. Hence Rachel's father favored the former, and decided that his daughter should accept him.
Time had been when she rather encourged his attentions than otherwise. But that was before her acquaintance with Robert, and it was all past, and forever

result of the interview would have been

very different. But Howell was rich and

past, now.

This was the first difference that had ever occurred between Mr. McL— and his daughter, yet it was a broad one. He remonstrated, argued, commanded. Robert was a worthless scamp, he held, and hav-ing for several years devoted his life to the stage, he would not long be content to adhere to business. But arguments were unavailing. Rachel had unbounded confidence in her lover. She conscientiously believed she was justified in clinging unto him. Howell G—— was not her choice, and she was determined not to

accept his hand merely for the sake of the money which it grasped, in any event.

The weeks went rapidly by. Rachel's father relaxed not one jot of his firmness of murpose. His quick eye detected indiwatch over his daughter's actions, this vigilance was ere long rewarded by the discovery of an arrangement by which Rachel and Robert hoped to put the question which concerned them so deeply be-yord the reach of a doubt or a fear. Of course he defeated that plan in its incipi-

sity of a closer watchfulness than it was possible for him to institute.

"My dear," he said to his daughter, one morning at the breakfast table, "I am to come and visit a few months with us. er for both of us?" Indeed I know it will, and I am very glad you wish it. How soon shall you in-

Right away, if I do at all," replied the parent, who thought he detected a deep interest in the question.
"You did not say which of my aunts you would invite. Perhaps it will be

"No, one at a time. Which do you Rachel reflected a moment. It struck

her fancy that in this matter he would act as he had done in every other case of late —contrary to her suggestion, taking it for granted that she had a purpose in the sug-gestion averse to his will, which he would then be enabled to defeat. Therefore she "Please invite aunt Margaret, father."

Well, well, I'll think of it, replied the That very same day, to Rachel's extreme with a pressing invitation to spend three

months with them.

Aunt Julia, she was sure, would espouse her cause, which aunt Margaret in all probability would not do. Her father as readily could have perceived the same fact, had he been acting on any other principle than that of stern opposition.

In due course of time aunt Julia came, After some weeks had passed, Mr. McL—began to fear that the lukewarmness which, in spite of the seeming zeal, she

which, in spite of the seeming zeal, she manifested in his cause, was indicative of tests of affairs of which he was in ignorance. That Rachel and Robert were in close correspondence he greatly feared. Quick in expedients, he soon matured a plan by the operation of which he hoped

net the trio, if they were really in "My dear," he said to Rachel one morn ing, "I am going away on the 9:40 train, on a short business tour to N. A. and L."

"Indeed! How long shall you be away, father?" Rachel asked. "I can't positively say. Until to-mor-row right, at least, and possibly until the middle of the day after."

"How very much I should like to go with you."

He reflected a moment, then replied

"Not this time, my dear; we will make a trip soon for pleasure, and nothing else."

A short time before the hour at which

The Lerrysburg Journal.



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PERRYSBURG, WOOD CO., OHIO, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1868.

\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

the house, with the identical traveling bag of wood and paper in hand, a communica-tion passed from Rachel to Robert, and

ore long they were together, comparing conclusions and laying plans. About 9 o'clock of that same evening, in the deep shadows of the trees in Mr. McL-s garden, stood the solitary figure of a man. For several hours he had been

in that position, and yet he moved not, nor manifested the least impatience. See! At last he moves, bends forward to listen, peering eagerly through the dark-ness. He hears some person approaching from the rear of the premises, not along the path which he is watching, but straight

across the ground.

As the person approaches nearer, there is light enough outside the shadow of his retreat to show him that it is a man, a eman! He trembles with fear now thereas he was overflowing with exulta

The guardian of the night, as if knowing all about this solltary watcher, walks straight to the spot where he stands. "Hallo, here! you fellow!" says Mr

"What are you doing here, on these pre mises?" the other retorts.

"That's for you to answer. Come out of there, so that I can see who you are."

Saying which the officer took hold of

the watcher and pulled him out in the walk. A man in the garb of a laborer Who are you, anyhow " he asked. "I'm Mr. McL--'s gardener," was the

trembling reply.
"Well, why didn't you say so at first?
Where is Mr. McL—?" 'He went to N. A. this morning." "And what were you doing here, at this nour of the night?"

"Watching for a young fellow, by master's order." "Yes, What do you know of him?" the pretended gardener inquired with sudden "Oh, not much. I'm after him for forg

ng a marriage-license to-day." .
"For God's sake! to marry my—my u-my master's daughter!"
"Why, you are greatly excited about it Maybe you wanted to marry her," added police officer sneeringly.
'No, no, but her father will be terrible

put out about it. Where is the fellow Let me get hold of him." "You are sure he hasn't come here sine dark?" "Very sure."

"Then I can find him. Come with m ou can help me." But I must go in and see if my-my "But I must go in and see if my—my—
the young lady is here."
"Well, I know she's here—so come on,
I say," urged the officer.
Together they passed out on the street,
and walked two squares, where the police officer paused. A hack was standing beside the curbstone, but no driver

"Get in here," said the officer, approach ing the vehicle, "and I will take the box

outside and drive. We can't walk fast The man hesitated somewhat, but on secofficer closed the door.

The latter then mounted the driver's seat, and drove rapidly away. After traversing a couple of miles he drew rein at the end of an obscure alley and alighted.
"Wait here about five minutes, until I ger, then turned and disappeared in the

He was gone, and Mr. McL-, in the disguise of a laborer, had not recognized Robert L— in the disguise of a police

The old gentlemen waited very patiently. Five minutes passed, ten, fif-teen minutes. Then, fear getting the advantage, he got out on the pavement to look about him. Scarcely had he alighted when a man hurriedly approached in company with a genuine police officer, and caused his arrest, accused of stealing the hack and team. In vain he remonstrated, and told his improbable story. He was marched away to the station-house (as

Stung well nigh to distraction with mortification, he resolved to adhere to his lisguise as long as possible, and with that view gave in his nane as George Maginn.
After being left alone in a small room which he believed to be a cell in the station-house, a man who called himself a magistrate, came to him bearing in one hand a lamp which gave a miscrable flick er of light, and in the other a folded

"My dear sir," he said to the wretched man, "I have by a strange accident dis-covered your real character, and know who you are. This is an unfortunate affair; but if you wish to evade a keener mortification, just sign this bond for your appearance if necessary, and I piedge you my honor that the thing shall never be looked into. Sign it for form's sake, and you shall never here of it again, Mr. Mo-L--." With trembling hand the old gentleman signed the paper without glancing at its contents. There was not light enough to see the words. The paper was nothing but a certificate attached to a marriage contract between Mr. Robert

The disguised stock-broker was set at erty, but he did not return to his home intil the close of the following day, when presented himself as just returning com his journey to N. A. Rachel wel-omed him with unusual ardor, yet each had a secret which was closely guarded. She was no longer Miss Rachel, but Mrs.

Robert's wedded wife, That fact did not transpire, however, for a week thereafter. Then Mr. McL sensibly succumbed, the wedding was publicly-celebrated, and harmony reigned at last. But not a word was said about the events of that night, when the old gentleman was away at N. A. He had his ideas on the subject, but did not give

Robert L-- was the recipient of a dsome dividend at the hand of his father-in-law, and a few weeks since he re-moved to this city with his bride, and here he will engage in business.

Josh Billings' Essa Onto Hogs.

Hogs generally are quadrupid. The extreme length of their antiquity has never been fully discovered; they existed a long time before the flood, and hev existed sum time since. There is a great deal uv internal revenue

a a hog; there ain't much more waste in them than in an oyster. Even their tales can be worked up intew Hogs are good, quiet borders; they al

wus cat what is set before cm, and don't ask any foolish questions. They never hev any disease but the neasles, and they never hev that but once; once seems to satisfy 'em.

There is a great menny breeds amongs'

Some are a close corporashun breed, and gin some are more apart, like a hemlock

clock, and some are as long and lean as a

can't rute well hez been made in vain.

They are a short-lived animal, and ger

erally die as soon as they get fat.

The hog can be larnt a great menny cunning things, such as histing the from gate off from its hinges, tipping over the swill barrels, and finding a hole in the fence tew git into a cornfield; but thar aint eny length to their memory, it is awful hard work for them to find the same nole tew git out at, espeshally if you are iny ways anxious they should.

Hogs are very contrary, and seld drive well the same way you are going; they drive most the centrary way. This has never been fully explained, but speaks volumes for the hog.

How will the Soldiers Vote. THROUGHOUT the war for the Union he party which received the vote of every ent of that war-every one wh deemed it a war of invasion and aggres-sion on the part of the North—stoutly claimed the rank and file of our volunteer 'Boys in Blue," as recruited from it ranks, and devoted to its principles. majority of the officers, it asserted, might be upholders of the "Lincoln despotism," but the men without shoulder straps were

Democrats, as their votes would prove. "Then," we suggested, "let us unite so altering our laws, and our Constitution too, where that shall be necessary, as to enable every citizen who, during the war, shall be necessarily absent from home whether in camp or hospital, as a soldier of the Union, to vote as though he were at

Not one single Democratic Legislatu closed with this proposition. New Jersey Indiana and Illinois chose Democrati egislatures in 1862; so their soldiers wer ot allowed to vote for President in 186-Nearly every Republican State, with Kentucky and Maryland, then ruled by carnest Unionists, enabled their soldiers to vote in the field. Gen. McClellan was the Democratic nominee for President. He ong commanded the largest of our armier and was for a time General in-Chief; h udied to ingratuate himself with his sol diers, was kind to, and popular with, them. If he could not secure their votes, no other

man of his party could. In this State the soldiers' votes were cast that no one could say how they voted in most States it was otherwise. Here is the aggregate vote of the soldiers, in every

State from which w	Lincoln N
Maine	2,692
thode Island	657
New Hampshire	2.018
enneylvania	
Ohlo	41,140
Maryland	3,800
Kentucky	1,194
OWA	11,310
dichigan	9,402
Visconstr	2,000
Visconsin	44,000
Total	
[NoteMissour	

ablican—but not distinctively for Presi

*s*The soldiers of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, California, and Wisconsin voted likewise in '63, as did most of them in '62, with results substantially identical with those exhibited in the foregoing table of the vote cast in '64.1

not yet been mustered out of service when the elections for 1865 occurred, respect vely voted again, with results substan-cially like the foregoing. In no year of the war was the Republican vote less than three fourths of all that cast by volunteers

n service.
Such being the recorded facts, we submit that the pretense of getting up a Con-vention of Union soldiers to oppose the recognized bounds of partisan imposture Not that there are no good soldiers who dislike and oppose them-we know there are such, but they are scarce as white blackbirds. The bulk of the soldier vot against Grant will be cast by Confederate not Union soldiers—by the men whom he defeated, captured, and paroled, and who

defeated, captured, and paroied, and who have personal reasons for preferring such antagonists as Buell, Franklin, Fitz John Porter and McClellan.

If Robert E. Lee could be induced to unite in the anti-Grant call and preside over the Convention when assembled, he war of 1867, which amount was would give it respectability and force; but appropriated and spent last year, and has a Convention of Union soldiers to oppose Gen. Grant is too broad a joke for the season. It was wise to hold it in this bounty jumping city, where all sorts of meeting can be got up to order if the proper app ances are used; but the honorably dis charged Union volunteers are almost solie for Grant, as the returns of next Nove ber will prove. A Convention in 1787 of Revolutionary soldiers to oppose the elec-tion of General Washington to the Presi-828 to defeat the election of Old Hickory would not have been more preposterous than is the attempt in 1868 to muster an army of Union soldiers in opposition to army of Union soldiers in opposition to the election of General Grant.—New York Tribune.

How to Sleep in Church.

Paid in the ensuing year, when it is hoped the whole matter will be closed, the last soldier honorably paid off and the Treasury relieved from further obligation in that

How to Sleep in Church.

Assuming that it is a duty, let us co sider the manner of performing it. Like all other Christian practices there ought to be uniformity in the manner. performing this duty to pod, and for the clain reason that the worshiper attract oo much attention. We are everywher taught to avoid ostentatious display i our worship. The Pharisees were con-demned for praying at corners of the street, that they might be seen of men. On the same principle, the nodding wor-shiper is condemned, for he is making too

public a display of his devotions. Second-Nor is it proper to snore in th performance of this duty—partly for the foregoing reasons; but mainly because it is a direct infraction of the golden rule. Suppose, for instance, that your next door neighbor is asleep; by your snoring he will be disturbed, probably awakened. This is not doing unto others as yo would they should do to you.

Third-It is wrong to injure health while offering worship; and all physicians admit that to sleep with the head thrown back and the mouth wide open is liable to produce sore throat and hoarseness. Besides, files sometimes get into the mouth on such occasions and cate membranes and cause horrible ster nutations and coughing, which is very in

urious to health.

Fourth—To sleep with head resting a the arms of the worshiper, and the face buried up in the cuffs of the coat, is the most improper way of offering a sleet worship. First, because it is also injuri ous to health, and, mainly, because it is direct violation of the Scriptures which command us to let our light so shine the men may profit by our example. In the case it is impossible to know whether the Christian worshiper is asleep or awake It is a positive case of lukewarmness peither the one thing nor the other.

It has been found, while firing at the "running-man" target, at Wimbeledon England, which is scarlet on one side and gray on the other, that the scarlet dazzl "Not this time, my dear; we will make a trip soon for pleasure, and nothing else."

A short time before the hour at which her father had said he was to depart, and her father had said he was to depart, and when he was supposed to be in his room, than the same of the sam

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

THAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HAS DONE STRIFE TO PRESERVE THE UNION, MAIN-TAIN THE NATIONAL CHEDIT, AND PAY THE DEBT WITHOUT EXCESSIVE TAX-

Ox the 1st of July, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Blaine, of Maine, in a speech on the Appropriation bill, said: We have entered, Mr. Chairman, upon a new fiscal year, and the last appropriation bill to provide for its expenditures has been reported and is now before the House. The occasion seems a fit one for a brief survey of our financial situation and for a pertinent answer to the many misrepre-sentations so industriously set affoat in regard to governmental expenditures. A very labored attempt has been made throughout the country by certain parties and partisans to create the impression that he expenditures of this Congress are on a scale of heedless and reckless extrava-gance. I propose to show that such is not the fact, but that, on the contrary, the ex-penditures are made with far more regard to economy than distinguished the last Democratic administration that was in power in this country. The ques-tion is one of figures and not of argu-ment, and hence I proceed at once to the

It is important at the outset, to a clear inderstanding and clear comparison of overnment expenditures at the present me and the period immediately precedng the war, to distinguish between those expenditures which were the inevitable consequence of the rebellion, and therefore unavoidable, and those which may be to a certain extent controlled by the discretion and fidelity of Congress. Of those expenditures which are the direct outgrowth of the rebellion, I count the interest on the war debt and the pensions and bounties to soldiers and sailors. These are expenditures which are not discretion ary, but are imperatively demanded, unless the nation is prepared on the one hand to defraud its creditors, or on the other to turn its back on the brave men who risked everything that the republic might sur-

The annual interest on the public debt amounts to one hundred and twenty-nine million six hundred and seventy-eight thousand seventy-eight dollars and fifty cents. The pension-roll for the year will be thirty million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the bounties due and payable will require about thirty million discretionary, amount to the large aggregate of nearly one hundred and ninety million dollars, well nigh two-thirds of our total outlay for the fiscal year upon which we have just entered. The fact that so large a proportion of our expendi-ture is the result of the war, and is unavoidable unless we repudiate our obli-gations to our public creditors and our peroic soldiers, cannot be too often re peated or too thoroughly impressed on the public mind; for it is idle to denounce hese expenditures as extravagant unless we are prepared to withhold them; and whoever proposes to withhold them; and whoever proposes to withhold them pro-poses thereby to put the nation at the same time under the doubly disgraceful stigma of repudiation and ingratitude. If

the Democratic party chooses to assume that possition it is welcome to all the glory For the ordinary expenditures of Government for the fiscal year which has just

egun the appropriations are as follows:

0.000,000.00 2,560,000:00 Making a total of..... £106,818,447.00 I differ in some items from the recent statement of the Honorable Chairman of Ways and Means, for I think he included in the expenses of this year a deficiency of thirteen million dollars resulting from the Indian war of 1867, which amount was no proper connection whatever with the expenditures of the current fiscal year expenditures of the current fiscal year.

And he also includes, incorrectly, I think, some twenty-four million appropriation overlapping from the year which has closed to the present. I say incorrectly, because this amount will be offset by a similar amount which overlaps from this year to the next, about the same amount going over each year, and this from necessity owing to the mode of disbursement. I have also made the amount for bounties ten millions less than the Chairman esti mates, because a large proportion which

Adding together these ordinary exper itures, as I have above, the sum total i found to be one hundred and six million eight hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars. If Con-gress can be accused of extravagance, the accusation must be made good on these figures, or else abandoned, for the other xpenditures, as I have already repeated. ile without the pale of Congressional dis-cretion or control. A clear estimate of the character of these expenditures may be gathered by comparing them with the outlays incurred under the last Democratic administration. For example, in 1857-58 the same class of expenses in Buchanan's administration were over seventy million ollars in gold, whereas the one hundred and six million eight hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred and forty-seven dollars above named are in paper. It must be observed, moreover, that in 1857-58 the population of this country was under thirty millions, whereas to day it is well nigh forty millions. Adding forty per cent premium on gold, to bring the expenditures of the last two eras to the same standard, and we find the outlays of Buchanan wgre at the rate of over ninetycight millions in paper to-day. To this add one-third for increase of population, and we find the Buchanau expenditures, adjusted to the scale of to-day, would amount to one hundred and thirty million and the scale of to-day. ion dollars for the same items that we are paying less than one hundred and seven millions. And in this calculation I have said nothing about the increased military and naval force of the present day, which adds immensely to the account in favor of

This calculation, stated in these general when you come to examine details. The army, for instance, cost during the four years of Buchanan's administration, by the official statement of the Treasury Dehe official statement of the Treasury De-partment, which I hold in my hand, the large aggregate of \$86,307,575.55, making an average of well night twenty-two mil-lions each year in gold. And at that time the army consisted in all of nineteen regiments; so that each regiment cost considerably over a million each year in gold

a Democratic administration immediately

preceding the war cost per regiment argely more in gold than the army now costs per regiment in paper under the peace establishment as administered by General Grant. The same scale of ex-penditure indulged in under the adminisration of Buchanan would make our present army cost over seventy millions in gold or a hundred millions in paper; and until the latter figure is exceeded the Democratic partisans of Buchanan can have no ground to charge that army expenses are extravagant. When we look at the ctual amount spent for legitimate army expenses, we see good ground for the high compliment bestowed by President John on, when, a few months since, he pul icly pronounced "General Grant's judi cious economy as the direct cause of sav-ing many millions to the Treasury." With General Grant's election to the Presidency and the final pacification of the Southern States, our army will at once be reduced and the expenditures of the War Depart

nent will be brought to a point so inconsiderable as no longer to be felt as a bur len to the tax payer. The comparison in regard to naval ex-penditures at the two periods I have named are equally suggestive and striking. For the four years of Buchanan's administration the navy, by the official record cost fifty two millions six hundred and forty-five thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty-nine cents, showing an average of more than teen millions per annum in gold coin. With a much larger navy, and with the disadvantage of paper money and high prices, our appropriations this year are a trille under eighteen millions. Taking the difference in the size of the navy at the two periods, and the disparity between gold and paper, and we should be authorzed, if we followed the Buchanan stand ard of expenditure, in appropriating well nigh forty millions for the year's service These facts are certainly suggestive and

In our Post-Office expenditures, as com-pared with those of the Democratic regime, he difference is, if anything, more striking than in the relative expenses of the army and navy. Besides using up all the postal receipts, the Post-Office Department for the three last years of Buchanan's adminis-tration made drafts on the treasury to the amount of over five millions a year, in one year running up to nearly seven millions. During the whole time the Republicans have been in power, the drafts on the Treasury for the support of the postal service have not averaged two million dollars per annum, and with this moderate carry on the immense mail service in the of the Pacific, through all our remote Ter-ritories and sparsely peopled sections, and have also been able to maintain a superb line of mail steamers from San Francisco to Hong Kong, and from New York to Rio Janeiro, none of which extraordinary enterprises and expenditures were levied on the department during Buchanan's ad-

These comparisons might be quite inde-initely continued, exhibiting in each item he same result, and demonstrating with nathematical certainty that when we take into account the vast increase of popula-tion and the rapid and unprecedented deopment of our country during the time the Republican party has been in power, and when we take into further account the advantage of high prices resulting from paper money; taking, I say, these facts into account, I assert and defy contradiction that large as our expenditures have necessarily been, they have yet been on a scale of economy and fidelity quite un-known during the last Democratic administration that afflicted the country. And I assert further, and I call both pe friend and foe to the witness stand in sun port of my declaration, that whenever and wherever General Grant has been able to control governmental expenditure, econo my, integrity, fidelity, and rigid retrenchment and reduction have been the unvary

Considering further, Mr. Chairman, that while the Republican party has been pro-viding the means for these expenditures, they have been at the same time effecting mmense reductions in the public debt and continually and largely reducing taxation. Within the three years that have elapsed since the war closed and the army musterbetween two and three hundred million llars, and at each session of Congress, while this reduction of the debt was going on, we have taken off millions upon mil of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the first that convened after the close of the war, taxes were removed that had the war, taxes were removed that had the preceding year yielded a revenue of sixty million dollars, and at the second session of the same Congress forty-one millions more of taxes were promptly repealed. The Fortieth Congress has not been behind the Thirty-ninth in this respect, for we have already repealed taxes that last year gave us a revenue of ninety millions. And to-day the taxes of the Federal Government are so wisely adjusted, and collected from such few sources that no man feels them urdensome, oppressive or exacting. nagogues may misrepresent and partisans may assail, but the people know and feel that to-day the taxes levied by the Federal Government are not an oppression to the natividual and not a hindrance to the de

The history of the Republican party Mr. Chairman, is indeed a proud record Inheriting a bankrupt Treasury, a dishon ored credit, and a gigantic rebellion from the traitorous administration which preeded their advent to power in 1861, Republicans heroically and successfully grappled with and conquered all these obstacles to the life and progress of the nation. They replenished the Treasury; they redeemed our credit; they subduce the mightiest rebellion that ever confront ed civil power since governments were instituted among men; they struck the beings, and gave them every civil right under the Constitution and laws. And while accomplishing these herculean tasks, the Republican party administered the government so wisely that prosperity has been all the time abroad in the land; great business enterprises have been under taken and successfully prosecuted; facto-ries have been built; the forest subdued; farms brought under cultivation; naviga of railway constructed; the continent spanned by telegraph wires; the two oceans well nigh connected by a road of iron; the emigrants protected on the renotest frontier; Territories carved out of the wilderness domain; and new States of promise and power added to the national

What other party in the history of this country ever confronted such difficulties? What other party ever gained such victories? But great as its achievements have been, its work is not yet finished. Out of the fierce conflicts of the recent past, indeed still raging, order and harmony, con-ciliation and friendship, are yet to be evoked: not, indeed, by unwise concession and timid compromise, but by that firm policy which is based on Right, and under the leadership of one, who, so terribly earnest in war, is yet to-day the em-bodiment of peace, the conservator of public juctise, the hope of the loyal

See advertisement of J. I. Case

How it Feels to be Blown Up.

Most of our renders will doubtless to member the explosion of the steamer Mag-nolis, on the Ohio river, some ten miles above Cincinnati, in March last. Mention was made, at the time, of the supposed fawas made, at the time, of the supposed is-tal injuries received by Charles B. Lewis ("Em Quad"), ex-local of the Lansing Democrat, who was on his way to accept a situation on the Mayville (Ky.) Bulletin. Being now, after a lapse of more than three months, partially able to resume his duties, he thus writes up an account of his es, he thus writes up an account of his

ecident for the Jacksonian :
"When I bought my ticket, I asked the clerk if the Magnolia was considered a safe boat. He looked at me with a half sneering, half pitying expression, and replied by inquiring if I had ever traveled much.

"'Well, no-not above the average."
"'Then you'll learn something by and 'I did. Was seated in the cabin, be-

ween an ex-Colonel of a Georgia regiment and a Cincinnati pork dealer, and we were all talking over the impeachment matter. My fellow passengers soon became heated and angry. They were cursing Congress and the President across my head—each one as he felt—and I was looking for a muss. Their angry talk soon collected a crowd. I had just got up from my chair to keep clear of the coming fracas, when I heard a yell of agony, and before you could have counted three, up through the cabin, ind almost under our feet, came a huge,

gged mass of iron. agged mass of iron.

"For an instant thereafter I was conscious of every thing going on. I saw the cabin roof lifted up, heard the angry hiss of steam, the crashing of timbers, and a cry from the injured and frightened passengers that will never be forgotten.

Then I was lifted from my feet: I felt an interest with the back of my head and intense pain in the back of my head, and a biting, stinging sensation over my entire body. Sixteen days afterward I awoke in the Commercial Hospital, at Cincinnati. I knew that I was badly hurt, but could not remember how or when I was injured. not remember how or when I was injured.

"As afterward ascertained, I was blown out of the cabin into the river. When the explosion occurred, the steamer was just rounding the bend above California, hugging pretty close to the Ohio shore to avoid the heavy current. I must have taken a jump of at least two hundred feet, as I was picked up close to the bank. The survivors were conveyed down to the city on a tug, and here comes the only joke can discover in the whole affair. "From some cause or other, my face was turned to as deep a black as any negro ever wore, and I was accordingly treated as one. A dead cart was sent down from the hos

pital, and side by side with two wounded darkies, lying on a matress, I was carried up. The mistake was not discovered until the surgeons commenced shaving the hair off to get at my broken skull. I was supoff to get at my broken skull. I was supposed, for the first two days, to be a deck and, but a telegram from my wife to the editor of the Enquirer, who came and hunted me up, soon set the matter right.

"On awaking in the hospital, I inquired how badly I was hurt. The only answer I received was to 'keep still.' Considering that I could move neither hand nor foot, I regarded this advice as entirely thrown ways. But it did not take me how to

away. But it did not take me long to find out that, first, there was an uncomfortable 'air hole' in the back of my head; second, the sight entirely gone from my left optic, and the skin peeled off my face and ears; third, that I had been 'steamed,' or rather cooked, from head to heel, including both arms; and lastly, that the doctors had just pulled me through a severe attack of pneumonia. Remained in the hospital twenty-nine days, and then concluded to go home. Had not yet been able to leave my bed, but, accompanied by my brother-in-law, C. H. Rullison, Esq., who had nursed me from the third day, I

made the journey. "Getting home-my friends had been looking to see me come in a coffin-my wounds had all filled up with 'proud fiesh.' This, of course, had to be burned outdriving me crazy for a night and a dayand compelling me to use a solution of blue vitriol twice a day for forty days. So you can form a slight idea of the pain and suffering, and how much 'ye local can endure without becoming 'dead matter.'

"Now, after a lapse of almost one hun-

dred days, I find myself once more about, but condemned to wear the savage marks of the steam-fiend to my grave. A bald spot where the iron missile crushed my skull, a 'piebald' eye, a face that resembles a beet, and over my arms, body and limbs are scars that resemble great slices of fresh beef laid upon the skin. But after all, I am yet alive and getting ready to once more pursue the 'itemizing' busi-ness, which you know is vastly better than

A Match.

THERE is a story going the rounds of the boudoirs of Paris, about a handsome man about fifty years of age, but well preserved, and with only one infirmityhe had a glass eye.
It was a misfortune; but things are so

One evening, having no other engagement, he accepted an invitation to a recep-tion at Madame Saint Ildefonse de Piero-My hero went to the ball, passed

well managed now-a-days, that no one no-

charming evening, and devoted himself exclusively to a beautiful young blonde, who attracted the attention of Shall I confess it? He fell so in love with the young lady at first sight that he made her an offer on the spot.

After a few instants of reflection, and some preliminaries relating to the con-

tract, the marriage was arranged and celebrated in due time. When he entered the nuptial chamber | ought to be able to manage any man, he extinguished the light. A glass of water was on the table by the bedside; he dropped his eye into it.

The next morning as soon as it was light, our handsome bridegroom reached forth his arm, seized the cherished orb,

As soon as he was dressed he went to see a friend in town.
On seeing him, his friend gave a cry of

"Perhaps you find me changed," said our friend. "It is my happiness. Think of it, my friend, I am married to the most delicious blonde—such hair! such eyes!" "Blue eyes?" "Of course, as she is blonde. If you ould only see her eyes!" "I see one of them now, and if your temory fails you, you have only to look in the glass to see her eye before you!"

The bridegroom trembled. He rushed

to the mirror.
O horrors!—his right eye was black and full of fire, but his left eye was blue, lanmishing and tender In the glass of water were two eyes, but they did not belong to the same

The newly married couple separated, without vilifying each other, but not without changing eyes.

THE cashier of one of our leading banks

A Hint for Boys.

signed some time since, and the paying-lier was immediately elected to fill his place. He was quite a young man, and was promoted over the heads of those who had been in the bank many years in subordinate positions. The secret of the premotion is well worth knowing. The new cashier lives some miles out of the

young. He resolved to make himself useful. Living furthers Living farthest away, he was the first at his post in the morning. Having the farthest to go, he was the last to leave. He never was afraid to work, and never hesitated to lend a hand when his own duties were done. Others would go out to restaurants and hotels for their lunch. He brought his with him, and ate it in a little closet. For his own pleasure he never left the bank during business hours. If any of the clerks wanted to go away he was always ready to take their place. He could always be found, and was prompt at any call. His spare time was devoted to an intelligent comprehension of his basiness. As paying-teller he was very popular. He was never snappish or ungentiemanly. Growling, grumbling, unreasonable customers could not irritate him. He overstayed his time to accomodate men who were belated with their checks. As cashler, he is the same genial agreeable, prompt officer that he was in subordinate life. Men disappointed in their discounts take a refusal from the

still keeps up his habits of close attention to business, and takes his frugal lunch in his closet as he did when struggling for a position.—N. Y. Letter. A Little Preaching, by Request.

cashier with a better spirit than they do

an accommodation from some men. He

WE have received from "Down East" a note from which we make an extract. The writer says that there is but little "preaching" in his neighborhood, and that what there is relates rather to the mete physical quality of sin than the actua forms which it usually takes. He there fore sends for a little bit of preaching the

"My neighbor will not make his part o his fence sufficiently strong, and his s'ock will therefore break over and damage my crops. He heedlessly sets fire so that the fire spreads and burns up my part of the fence. He does not build the fence so destroyed, as he is in duty bound to do yet lets his stock run in the opposite field and they are every now and then tres vide for a remedy by compelling him, if bring suit, to make a legal fence and re ouild the part he so carelessly burnt. Now I I compel him, by suit at law, to do his uty, I make an enemy. My property tot safe, and in the end I would probab e the sufferer. I consider a dollar's worth of peace and good feeling with my neigh-or worth a dollar, and a dollar's worth of ustice obtained by compulsion, by and brough the law, is generally dearly obtained, costing two and often ten to get one, besides bad feelings, lasting sometimes through life. Is it my duty to bring suit for right when it will perhaps beget ma-licious retaliation? What course does the Scripture indicate?"

stranger, riding through a rural district, o not see that much is left for us. Th writer has argued his case, and decided it rightly. Peace is more precious than gold

mong neighbors. Don't go to law, if you and qualm, and are never well. right, and they never have any comfort

of their lives.

What! Shall a man give up his rights?

In a free country, a native born American, and be afraid to stand up for his It is true, that men ought to ascertain clearly what are their rights; and that they should see to it that, in the main, they are respected. But even this relates rather to such rights as involve a man's moral and civil standing. Cases may

arise in which one should sacrifice his whole property, and his very life, rather than yield a just and important right. But in every such case there must be a clear and unquestionable reason for such outlay. On the other hand, many of our rights are not to be selfishly maintained—they are to be waived, yielded, given away, for the benefit of others. A man who keeps all his rights for his own use is selfish and unlovely.

Define and authenticate your rights and

then, if you can make men happier, use them generously, and even forego them A mother's whole life is made series of giving up her rights for the ben-efit of her children. Is any other name more noble among men than that of

Yet, there may be cases in which a little Law will be useful to a neighborhood. If some strong and arrogant man domi-neers until, by yielding to him, he has come to think that he can have every-thing his own way, it will be good for him and for the whole neighborhood if some smart, stiff-necked farmer will teach him a lesson at law

im a lesson at law. If there be a mean and selfish nature in a neighborhood, who makes it a rule to go just as far as people will allow, and to file and grasp whatever he can, it may be duty to put up a fence of the law around

But, if a man is only careless and slow and negligent, and yet really does not in tend any harm, I think that I should mend the fence myself before going to law. Coax him, talk to him as plainly as you write to me. It is difficult to manage a man who has the right on his side; but Keep out of law! It will more money than it will save. It break No better citizens live than lawyers. But going to late is next to going to a grog shop. When a man begins, you never know when he will end.—H. W. Beecher, N. Y.

Bridal Tests.

How thankful our "well-educated" young ladies of this day most feel that they do not live among such a half-civil-ized people as the Nestorians must be, from the following account of one of their wedding customs:

After the marriage ceremony has been

performed, the wedding party is taken in wagons from the church to the house of the bridegroom's parents. When the second wagon, in which the bride is scated alone, reaches the gate opening into the yard in which the house is situated, it is halted, and the bridegroom's mother comes to meet it, with a baby and three suits of baby clothes in her arms. She throws the child and the clothes into the arms of the bride, who is required to undress and dress the baby three times in the presence of her mother in law, who watches every movement as culy a mother-in-law can watch a daughter in law. If the newly-made bride does not perform the operation to the satisfaction of her severe judge, she is considered unfit for her new position, the wagon is turned around, and she is taken back home for further instruction, and the poor bridegroom is esampelled to live in single blessedness until his wife is educated in to the process of the former standards.

-" Have I not offered you every advan-

Senator Yates Statement of Grant's Early Military Services.

The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Leader recently called on ex-Governor Yates, of Illinois, and received the following statement of Grant's early millions received.

"Grant," said the Governor, "came down to Springfield dressed in common working clothes. He looken very much as he does now as he does now, ordinary, taciturn, unpre-tentions. When he presented himself to me, he said; "Governor, the United States educated me; I want to be of use to her

Yates asked him what he wished to

"Any place where I can be useful," said rant; "it don't matter much." Grant; "it don't matter much."

The system at that time was to commission only officers who had raised companies. Yates, hurried and overrun, told Grant to look in again. After a few days Grant, whose money had nearly run out paying hotel board, dropped in again, hat in hand, and asked Yates if anything had

"Can you write military orders ?" asked he Governor.

"Well, I'll give you a desk in my office, and you'll find plenty to do."
"There," said Yates, "Grant worked away satisfactorily, though my hands were full and everything was more or less disorganized. I had no time to observe him, and he was never forward to speak. Afterward I put him in the Adjutant Gen-eral's office, and although we did not know it particularly at the time, we have found since that he laid the foundation there of what is now, probably, the best Adjutant General's office in the United States. Before the war it was nothing. During all this time Grant was selden in my mind. I had too much to do to keep personal watch over every officer in the State, and did not look out particularly for the Com-ing Man. But Grant made no mistakes, and I saw that his West Point knowledge

was useful to us. was useful to us.

Near by Springfield there was a large camp, termed Camp Yates, containing twenty thousand, perhaps. It was a source of annoyance to me. I could not find anybody to keep the men subject and see that they were made clean, properly fed, and they were made clean, properly fed, and taught the germs of organization. I sent Grant out there, and pretty soon complaint ceased. Then I sent him on a tour to various camps through the State, but still I had no command to give him under the arbitrary system of giving only those places who had raised organizations. He went away, at last, to visit Covington, Kentucky, where his father lived. I did not like to see our Illinois boys enter the service of another Commonwealth, and I ound a chance directly to displace a Jolonel, or rather to send him to a differ

Will you take command of the -th

egiment? Answer. RICHARD YATES." Grant replied:
"I will. Start immediately.

"U.S. GRANT."

He arrived promptly and took the position. Still, I had no exalted expectations of him. He was not a brisk, nervous, attractive man. His face and figure were not so striking that anybody could pick him out of a troop, like Saul, and he did not say enough to interest me. Out of 282 Colonels that I commissioned I thought t as probable that 281 of them would beme famous as Grant.

since thought was significant of his future topic that would thrill more hearts than this of fences! How simple the topic seems! How little would an innocent stranger, riding through a resolution of the process of breaking it is a started to the process of breaking it. pelling it to march across the State of Missouri, and he was the first of our Colimagine fences are instruments of injustice, engines of oppressionr, causes of quarrel! Fences not only separate estates, but divide families; they keep out cattle, but introduce feuds, they protect land, but squander money in bitter litigations. To fill up the whole subject of fences with humored and effective. He made every appropriate preaching, would require a scranger carry a fence-rail in line, and as scrann as long as an old-fashioned Puritan discourse. In this particular case, we do not see that much is left for many than discourse the march itself was tolerably laborious, the fence-rail did its work. He made a

After speaking on many other trivial Some men take medicine for every pinch in Grant. I don't take it to be any stolid-nd qualm, and are never well. Some ness of mine that failed to perceive genius not estentations nor dramatic. It is the genius of accomplishment that he has. When his work is done, there it is, and

there is the man, except for the work, or-dinary as before. I don't make up for this error of perception by visiting the General twice as much now as before. But in the light of his achievement, I feel the same confidence and satisfaction in him that all the people feel. The Democrats feel it, too. He has no enemies in the feel it, too. He has no enemies in the State but political ones, and one or two personal ones, like M'Clernand. We will cleet him with case.

The Prince Imperial.

An American traveler, who lately saw the Prince Imperial of France, says that he is an extremely amiable and interesting looking boy, with a wonderful air of not exactly intelligence, perhaps, so much as precocious muliness of bearing for his age—the natural effect of his bringing up, and of the way in which, of late especially he has been forced, as it were, into pubnotice. He lifts his boy's cap with almost painful gravity or dignity to return a salute, showing a head of fine dark auburn hair, with a pretty wave in it, and a face which has grown more like his father, and less strongly resembling his mother, than it used to be. The brow expands somewhat more on the Napoleon model, and the expression of meckness, which formerly predominated very decidedly, has given place to greater the ereat danger to which he will be exposed will probably arise from over forcing.

A Horse Bath. In a secont number of the Turf, Field and Farm was a communication suggesting that a bath, after the manner of the itting horses for hard service. Its effects n the human system have been satisfac orlly tested, and as there is a good deal of the human about the horse, it is inferred that the influence of the bath may prove equally as beneficial to the quadruped as to the biped. It is possible that the bath may be made available for the cure of many diseases of the horse which are now regarded as beyond the control of ordinary medicinal agencies. At all events, while using the bath preparatory to contests of speed, it might not be amiss to cabject speed, it hight not be amiss to abject some of the crippled or alling of the family to similar treatment. What is good for the health and vigor of the sporting animal can scarcely prove otherwise than useful to the roadster or farm drudge suffering from the effects of over-exertion or general harsh usage.—Rural New Yorker.

Honoring Mothers.

Duning a long and varied life, I bave had much to do with children, more especially with boys. As a rule, i culd predict the future career of a boy by noting his conduct toward his mother. Boys who were dutiful and affectionate toward their mothers, have usually turned out well. Unkind and disobedient lads I have usually found to become bad men. There seems to be the Divine blessing resting upon. loving and obedient children. It is, I am sorry to say, a very common thing for school lads to ridicule a boy who consults the wishes and obeys the counsels of his mother. It requires great moral courage to resist the effects of ridicule.—Anan.

A PHILADELPHIA physician writes to the Ledger, of that city, to let the public know the following manner of successful-ly treating cases of sun-stroke: "Let the and private place, his clothing taken off, and the body runned from head to first with large pieces of ice, at the same time that pieces of ice are kept in the arm-pits. This simple treatment, if steadily persevered in, will save cases which seem almost btion is well worth knowing. The match add a doing father to his some files out of the fage, match a doing father to his some files out of the feeling the contered the bank when quite ing advantage of my father."

Have I not offered you every advantage of the real advantage of the contered the bank when quite ing advantage of my father."

Have I not offered you every advantage of the content o